

## Ferro, Brittany

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**From:** Doce, Enrique  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 16, 2019 11:38 AM  
**To:** Ferro, Brittany; Burger, Jed  
**Subject:** FW: Florida Sunshine Law Request: Florida police data (Miami Beach Police Department)

Folks,  
See the below request and let me know If we can provide this?

HD

**PLEASE CONSIDER THIS MATTER CONFIDENTIAL, AS IT RELATES TO AN ONGOING INTERNAL AFFAIRS INVESTIGATION. YOU ARE ADVISED NOT TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT.**

### MIAMI BEACH

**Enrique Doce, Captain**  
MIAMI BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT  
Office of the Chief, Internal Affairs Unit  
1100 Washington Ave Miami Beach, Florida 33139  
Tel: 305-673-7776, Ext. 5449 | Fax: 786-394-4944  
[enriquedoce@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:enriquedoce@miamibeachfl.gov)

**Mission:** Prevent crime and enhance public safety.

**Vision:** We aspire to be a world-class agency, which protects our diverse community and serves as a model for character, innovation and service to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

**Values:** Professional, Accountable, Honest and Proud.

**Our Daily Goals:** Reduce crime and the fear of crime; Partner with the community to solve problems; Improve traffic safety; Operate the organization efficiently

**From:** Babcock, John <[JohnBabcock@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:JohnBabcock@miamibeachfl.gov)>

**Sent:** Tuesday, July 16, 2019 10:23 AM

**To:** Doce, Enrique <[EnriqueDoce@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:EnriqueDoce@miamibeachfl.gov)>; Burger, Jed <[JedBurger@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:JedBurger@miamibeachfl.gov)>; Sparks, Clifford <[CliffordSparks@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:CliffordSparks@miamibeachfl.gov)>; Baldwin, Gregory <[GregoryBaldwin@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:GregoryBaldwin@miamibeachfl.gov)>; Pulaski, Phil <[PhilPulaski@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:PhilPulaski@miamibeachfl.gov)>

**Cc:** Jones, Wayne <[WayneJones@miamibeachfl.gov](mailto:WayneJones@miamibeachfl.gov)>

**Subject:** FW: Florida Sunshine Law Request: Florida police data (Miami Beach Police Department)

Please see the below public records request.

IA – please let me know if you can respond to items 1-4

CAU – please let me know if you can respond to items 7 and 8.

I will need a cost estimate for anything we can comply with.

### MIAMI BEACH

**John M. Babcock, Manager**  
Technical Services Division, Records Section  
MIAMI BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT  
1100 Washington Avenue, Miami Beach, FL 33139  
Tel: 305-673-7776, ext 5831 / Fax: 305-673-7879  
<mailto:johnbabcock@miamibeachfl.gov>

**Mission:**

# MIAMI BEACH POLICE

MEMORANDUM  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

TO: Chief Richard Clements

FROM: Captain Enrique Doce  
Internal Affairs Commander

DATE: August 12th, 2019

SUBJECT: 2018 Annual Analysis of Control of Persons Reports

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Pursuant to Standard Operating Procedure an analysis of the Control of Persons Reports for the 2018 calendar year was conducted by the Internal Affairs Unit. Statistical data sets were collected from the Public Safety Communications Unit (PCSU), Records Unit and IAPro database. Readers are advised that a full conversion to the IAPro force data tables was not in effect for 2018. For continuity of analysis IAPro data is presented in the below. The figures will vary from those presented in formal releases in prior years. Full implementation of the IAPro system was implemented in 2019 and is anticipated to provide consistent data sets moving forward.

## Summary

The percentage of force incidents from arrest (3.63%) in 2018 shows an increase of .12% from the preceding 2-year average of 3.51%. And, a minor increase of 0.04 for the 3-year (2016-2018) average. The percentage of arrests requiring force is also within the preceding 2-year average of 3.45%.

The 2018 Midnight Shift remains the most active (36%) for force incidents – below the preceding 2-year and 3-year averages of 48.5% and 84.66 respectively. However, Day Shift shows an increase from the preceding 2-year average of 14.5% versus the 3-year average of 17%.

Although the City has experienced a noticeable decline in annual attendance of the Memorial Day Weekend event, Spring Break attendance has steadily risen during the months of March through April. While the Memorial Day Weekend is primarily an Afternoon and Midnight Shift event, Spring Break also involves large numbers of people crowding on the beaches and bars.

Those factors are believed to have a direct impact on use of force in and around the Entertainment District (Areas 1 and 4). Those areas consistently lead in force applications.

The most frequent encounters involving use of force include: Battery, Aggravated Battery, Assault on LEO, Battery on LEO, Disorderly Conduct, and Narcotics.

Physical force and Taser are the most frequently applied force types, seconded only by the Taser. Area 1 saw 23 incidents of physical force and 161 in Area 4. Areas 1 and 4 are frequently used interchangeably in force reports. When examined in aggregate, the application of force has remained relatively flat at 187 in 2017 and 183 in 2018.

Although ADS was used 10 times in 2016, it saw use only once in 2017, and not at all in 2018. The ASP too is seldom used – once each in Areas 2 and 3. The Taser was utilized 24 times in Area 4

The data indicate no trends, patterns or policy concerns for the application of force during the 2018 period.

Data sets and recommendations follow:

	2018	2017	2016
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	140,629	141,631	120,251
TOTAL ARRESTS	4,993	5,790	5,431
% OF CALLS RESULTING IN ARREST	3.55%	4.09%	4.52%
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS	181	189	204
% OF ARRESTS INVOLVING FORCE	3.63%	3.26%	3.76%
3-YEAR AVERAGE (2018)	3.55%		
2-YEAR AVERAGE (2016-2017)		3.51%	
# Incidents / % of Incidents			
Midnight	65	88	101
	36%	47%	50%
Afternoon	45	51	64
	25%	27%	31%
Day	40	31	26
	22%	16%	13%

### Incident Date and Time

Use of Force Incidents are tabulated manually and through BlueTeam by Shift. Collection processes do not support day-by-day (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) tabulation for the 2018 period or preceding 2-year period. The BlueTeam software vendor has been requested to incorporate that and other data analysis reports in future system versions. The following data reflects the Department's 4-day / 10-hour shifts:

SHIFT	2018 COUNT	% OF TOTAL	2017 COUNT	% OF TOTAL	2016 COUNT	% OF TOTAL
NO SHIFT ENTRY	0	0	4	2%	4	2%
AFTERNOON	45	25%	51	27%	64	31%
DAY	40	22%	31	16%	26	12%
MIDNIGHT	65	36%	88	47%	101	49%
MODIFIED	1	1%	4	2%	2	1%
RDA	16	9%	10	5%	7	3%
SWING	14	8%	1	1%	0	0

### Use of Force by Area

Area 4 continues to experience the greatest number of force incidents with a substantial increase from 56 incidents in 2017 to 91 incidents in 2018. COP narratives show citizens challenging and resisting officers' efforts to perform their duties and it could be speculated such resistance is linked to fervent media attention focused on policing.

Force incidents at the Station generally occur in connection with prisoner processing in the Department's temporary holding facility in the Station.

Although there are no indications of inappropriate applications of force during this period, it is recommended the Training Unit explore the availability of independent treatises examining increases in public resistance to law enforcement.

AREA	2018	% OF TOTAL	2017	% OF TOTAL	2016*	% OF TOTAL
<b>Area 1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>54%</b>
Area 2	12	7%	14	7%	19	9%
Area 3	26	14%	22	12%	26	13%
<b>Area 4</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
City at Large	15	8%	19	10%	30	15%
City Center RDA	16	9%	9	5%	4	2%
South	1	1%	1	1%	9	4%
Middle	0	0	0	0	1	0%
North	0	0	0	0	1	0%
Station	3	2%	7	4%	9	4%
No Entry	0	0	5	3%	4	2%

**\*NOTE:** Data for 2016 could not be verified with a degree of confidence for use in this analysis and, therefore, has not been considered.

### Type of Force\* by Area

In 2016 no distinction was made in IAPro between Areas 1 & 4 and, therefore, no force data is reflected. Collectively, Physical Force is the predominant force type employed, followed by the Taser. Use of Force narratives in 2018 suggest an increase in the application of distraction blows as a force mechanism. The Training Unit has increased training to enhance additional defensive tactics.

2018	ASP	FIREARM	HANDCUFF	K-9	OTHER	PHYSICAL	TASER	ADS
<b>Area 1</b>			1	1	5	23	4	
Area 2	1			2	1	16	6	
Area 3		1			2	32	3	
<b>Area 4</b>					2	<b>161</b>	<b>24</b>	
City at Large			1		3	24	1	
City Center RDA						29	8	
South						1	1	
Station			1			6	1	
2017	ASP	FIREARM	HANDCUFF	K-9	OTHER	PHYSICAL	TASER	ADS
<b>Area 1</b>		1	11		1	97	12	1
Area 2			5	2		21	2	
Area 3	1		7	3		30	4	
<b>Area 4</b>			4		2	<b>90</b>	<b>17</b>	

# MIAMIBEACH POLICE

MEMORANDUM  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

TO: Chief Daniel J. Oates

FROM: Captain Richard Weissman  
Internal Affairs Commander

DATE: March 21<sup>th</sup>, 2017

SUBJECT: 2017 Annual Analysis of Control of Persons Reports

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Per our Standard Operating Procedures, an analysis of the Control of Persons Reports for the 2017 calendar year was conducted. The following statistics were obtained from the Public Safety Communications Unit (PCSU), Records Unit and the IAPro database:

	2017	2016	2015*
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	141,631	120,251	121,197
TOTAL ARRESTS	5,790	5,431	5,639
% OF CALLS THAT RESULT IN ARREST	4.09%	4.52%	4.65%
CONTROL OF PERSONS	181	202	157
% OF FORCE USED PER ARREST	3.13%	3.72%	2.78%
OFFICERS INVOLVED	147	152	130

\* 2015 DATA HAS BEEN UPDATED DUE TO THE RECORDS UNIT UPDATING 2015 ARREST TOTALS AFTER PRIOR YEAR REPORT WAS SUBMITTED.

Below is the report of the specific types of force used and the number of incidents:

	2017	2016	2015
CHEMICAL AGENT (ADS)	1	13	9
ASP	1	1	3
FIREARM	1	-	2
HANDCUFF	20	16	19
K-9	4	6	7
PHYSICAL	157	170	136
TASER	38	47	28
OTHER	2	2	2
TOTAL	225	255	206

\*totals do include multiple types of force used per incident

**Analysis:**

- In 2017, the total amount of arrests increased by approximately 17% from the previous year.
- In 2017, there were 181 Control of Persons Reports (COP's) completed in a year when 5,790 arrests were made. In 2016, there were 202 COP's completed in a year when 5,431 were arrests made. The statistics showed a 0.6% decrease regarding the overall ratio of force used to affect arrests.
- In 2017, there were 225 separate types of force used, resulting in a 12% decrease from the previous year. In 2016, there were 255 separate types of force reported.
- There were 157 uses of physical control reported during 2017, as compared to 170 in 2016, resulting in an 8% decrease in physical control used.
- Physical control continues to account for the majority of force used. Physical control accounted for 70% of the overall totals in 2017, as compared to 67 % in 2016.
- ADS usage decreased significantly during the current year. Officer usage of ADS decreased by 92% from 2016.
- Controlled Electrical Weapon (CEW) usage decreased during 2017 by 19%.
- The remaining categories showed no significant change.

**Assessment:**

- Statistical analysis shows that officers are generally making sound decisions and are adhering to the department's policies and philosophy concerning use of force response options. Therefore when force is required to deal with a subject's resistance, officers are opting to use physical control 70% of the time as their response to the various resistance levels as opposed to solely relying on their immediate weapons as a means of control.
- Overall use of force incidents have decreased by 12% from the prior year. This decrease can be attributed to our officers using verbal de-escalation techniques in maintain control of situations where involved citizens are agitated and showing signs of aggression towards officers and/or other civilians.
- During the Q1 Quarterly Mandatory Retraining, the training presentation included Use of Force and Pre-Attack Indicators. They then were in involved in scenario based training and practical exercises that were designed to teach how to control and handcuff combative subjects in the prone position. This training would attribute to physical control techniques being utilized in majority of use of force incidents.
- Usage of ADS in 2017 dramatically decreased by 92% from the prior year. While there is no specific reason that can be directly linked the decrease in usage, the data shows our officers are choosing a more hands-on, weaponless, approach when they deem force necessary to gain compliance.

**Recommendations:**

This analysis did not reveal any significant areas of concern for the Department in the area of use of force activities, policies and practices. The continued decrease in overall force indicates that current in-service training curriculum has been effective and should continue. The information of this analysis has been provided to the Training Division and the Range Master for consideration. These entities should continue to provide quality training as well as continuing to research and implement contemporary training methods and police products.

# MIAMI BEACH POLICE

MEMORANDUM  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

TO: Chief Daniel J. Oates

FROM: Captain Richard Weissman  
Internal Affairs Commander



DATE: March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017

SUBJECT: 2016 Annual Analysis of Control of Persons Reports

Per our Standard Operating Procedures, an analysis of the Control of Persons Reports for the 2016 calendar year was conducted. The following statistics were obtained from the Public Safety Communications Unit (PCSU), Records Unit and the IAPRO database:

	2016	2015*	2014
TOTAL CALLS FOR SERVICE	120,251	121,197	138,400
TOTAL ARRESTS	5,431	5,639	6,999
% OF CALLS THAT RESULT IN ARREST	4.52%	4.65%	5.05%
CONTROL OF PERSONS	202	157	162
% OF FORCE USED PER ARREST	3.72%	2.78%	2.31%
OFFICERS INVOLVED	152	130	133

\* 2015 DATA HAS BEEN UPDATED DUE TO THE RECORDS UNIT UPDATING 2015 ARREST TOTALS AFTER PRIOR YEAR REPORT WAS SUBMITTED.

Below is the report of the specific types of force used and the number of incidents:

	2016	2015	2014
CHEMICAL AGENT (ADS)	13	9	1
ASP	1	3	-
FIREARM	-	2	-
HANDCUFF	16	19	12
K-9	6	7	5
PHYSICAL	170	136	120
TASER	47	28	30
OTHER	2	2	2
TOTAL	255	206	170

\*totals do include multiple types of force used per incident

### **Analysis:**

- In 2016, the total amount of arrests decreased by approximately 4% from the previous year.
- In 2016, there were 202 Control of Persons Reports (COP's) completed in a year when 5,431 arrests were made. In 2015, there were 157 COP's completed in a year when 5,639 were arrests made. The statistics showed a 1% increase regarding the overall ratio of force used to affect arrests.
- In 2016, there were 255 separate types of force used, resulting in a 24% increase from the previous year. In 2015, there were 206 separate types of force reported.
- There were 170 uses of physical control reported during 2016, as compared to 136 in 2015, resulting in a 25% increase in physical control used.
- Physical control continues to account for the majority of force used. Physical control accounted for 67% of the overall totals in 2016, as compared to 66 % in 2015.
- There were no reported incidents of firearm usage in 2016.
- Controlled Electrical Weapon (CEW) usage increased significantly. CEW usage in 2016 increased by 68% as compared to 2015.
- The remaining categories showed no significant change.

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### **Assessment:**

- Statistical analysis shows that officers are generally making sound decisions and are adhering to the department's policies and philosophy concerning use of force response options. Therefore when force is required to deal with a subject's resistance, officers are opting to use physical control 67% of the time as their response to the various resistance levels as opposed to solely relying on their immediate weapons as a means of control.
- During the Q2 Quarterly Mandatory Retraining, all officers were re-trained and recertified with the Taser X2. This re-training and recertification reviewed Department policy on Taser usage, Taser X2 specifications and operating procedures, and how and when to use effectively. The X2 Taser is an improved model and it more visible to both officer and the public. This re-training and recertification would contribute to the increase in Taser usage as officers are more confident in their skill set.
- During the Q3 Quarterly Mandatory Retraining, all officers reviewed Use of Force terminology, when a Control of Person Report is required and modern physical control techniques which are safer for both officer and subject. This training would attribute to increase in total Control of Persons reports for the year as well as the increase in the physical control type being used. Officers are better prepared when to report a use of force to their supervisors, and supervisors are better prepared to document when use of force is utilized.
- Although the percentage of force used during an arrest increased, the number of officers that utilized a use of force response option during an arrest decreased by 52% from the prior year. This indicates that more officers are relying on their training and communication skills to resolve arrest situations rather than relying on the application of force.

### **Recommendations:**

This assessment did not reveal any significant areas of concern for the Department in the area of use of force. The continued decrease in overall force indicates that current in-service training curriculum has been effective and should continue. The information of this analysis has been provided to the Training Division and the Range Master for consideration. These entities should continue to provide quality training as well as continuing to research and implement contemporary training methods and police products.



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# MIAMI BEACH POLICE

MEMORANDUM  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

TO: Chief Daniel J. Oates

VIA: Deputy Chief Laretta Hill

FROM: Captain Mimi Pfrogner  
Internal Affairs Commander

DATE: February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016

SUBJECT: 2015 Annual Analysis of Control of Persons Reports

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Per our Standard Operating Procedures, an analysis of the Control of Persons Reports for the 2015, calendar year was conducted. The following statistics were obtained from the Public Safety Communications Unit (PCSU), Records Unit and the IAPRO database:

	2015	2014	2013
TOTAL ARRESTS	6430	6,999	10,557
CONTROL OF PERSONS	157	162	189
OFFICERS INVOLVED	130	133	275
% OF FORCE USED PER ARREST	2.44%	2.31%	1.78%

Below is the report of the specific types of force used and the number of Incidents:

	2015	2014	2013
CHEMICAL AGENT (ADS)	9	1	3
ASP	3		3
FIREARM	2		-
HANDCUFF	19	8	1
K-9	7	8	4
PHYSICAL	136	135	229
TASER (CEW)	28	38	51

OTHER	2	1	2
NONE	-	1	-
TOTAL	206	192	293

\*Totals do include

multiple types of force used her incident

**NOTE:** Due to a clerical miscalculation during 2014 in the 2014 annual report, the 2014 reported numbers have been updated. Please see attached report for further breakdown.

### Analysis:

- In 2015, the total amount of arrests decreased by approximately 8% from the previous year.
- In 2015, there were 157 Control of Persons Reports (COP's) completed in a year when 6430 arrests were made. In 2014, there were 162 COP's completed in a year when 6,999 arrests were made. The statistics showed a .13% increase regarding the overall ratio of force used to affect arrests.
- In 2015, There were 206 types of force used, resulting in a 7% increase from the previous year. In 2014, there were 192 separate types of force reported.
- Physical control continues to account for the majority of force used. Physical control accounted for 66% of the overall totals in 2015, as compared to 70% in 2014.
- Handcuffing usage increased 138% from 8 incidents in 2014 to 19 in 2015.
- Chemical Agent (ADS) usage increased significantly. ADS usage in 2015 increased 900% as compared to 2014.
- Firearm usage increased in 2015 to 2 incidents as opposed to 2014 that has zero incidents of firearm usage.
- Controlled Electrical Weapon (CEW) usage decreased significantly in 2015 by 26% from 2014.
- The remaining categories showed no significant change.

### Assessment:

- Statistical analysis shows that officers are generally making sound decisions and are adhering to the department's policies and philosophy concerning use of force response options. Therefore, officers are opting to use physical control 66% of the time as their response to the various resistance levels as opposed immediately relying on their available weapons as a means of control. ADS also saw a significant increase in usage which can be attributed to officers choosing to utilize this type of force when the resistance level escalates as opposed to the CEW, which saw a 26% decrease in usage from year 2014.
- Although the percentage of force used during an arrest increased slightly, the number of officers that utilized a use of force response option during an arrest decreased

slightly from the prior year. This indicated officers are relying on their training and communication skills to resolve arrest situations rather than relying on the application of force.

- Statistical analysis shows Handcuffs as a type of force used increased 138% from the previous year. After further review of the COP reports related to this force type, it is believed this increase can be attributed to a misunderstanding amongst Supervisors on when to properly document the Handcuff type of force.

**Recommendations:**

While there was a slight increase in overall use of force for the year 2015, the assessment did not reveal any significant areas of concern and it is recommended that current in-service training curriculum has been effective and should continue. It is also recommended that all supervisors attend a Control of Persons documentation re-training that will further explain when and how types of force should be documented. The information of this analysis has been provided to the Training Division and the Range Master for consideration. These entities should continue to provide quality training as well as research and implement contemporary training methods and police products.

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